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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF NORTON - RADSTOCK.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the
year ended 31st December, 1960.



To the Chairman, and Members of the Norton-Radstock Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the sanitary conditions and health of the District for the year ended 31st December, 1960.

SECTION A.

(1)	Area (in acres)	3,360.
(2)	Population	12,500.
(3)	Number of inhabited houses	4,243.
(4)	Rateable Value (31st December, 1960)	£115,335.
(5)	Sum represented by Penny Rate on 31st December, 1960	£464.19s.8d.
(6)	Chief Industries:-	
	(a) Coal Mining.	
	(b) Paper bag making.	
	(c) Printing.	
	(d) Glove Making.	
	(e) Wagon Repairing.	
	(f) Timber Constructional Works.	
	(g) Boot and Shoe Making.	
	(h) Agriculture.	
	(i) Engineering.	

Unemployment.

The figures at the Midsomer Norton Labour Exchange for those unemployed were, on the average, per month, as follows:-

Males - 75.

Females - 10.

Vital Statistics.

Births.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Live births:-			
Legitimate	99	90	189.
Illegitimate	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6.</u>
Total ...	<u>103</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>195.</u>
Stillbirths:-			
Legitimate	1	3	4.
Illegitimate	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.</u>
Total ...	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4.</u>

The birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population was	... 15.6
(Comparative factor	... 10.4

The stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths was	... 20.1
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Deaths.Males.Females.Total.

86.

72.

158.

The death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population was ... 12.6
 (Comparative factor ... 10.1

The number of deaths from causes associated with childbirth or abortion was ... 0

The death rate from causes associated with childbirth or abortion per 1,000 total live and stillbirths was ... 0

Deaths in infants under 1 year of age -

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Under 1 week	1.	4.	5.
1 - 4 weeks	0.	0.	0.
Under 12 months (Legitimate) ...	0.	1.	1.
(Illegitimate) ..	1.	0.	1.
	<u>2.</u>	<u>5.</u>	<u>7.</u>

Causes of deaths in infants under 1 year of age -

<u>Disease.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Congenital Malformation.	0	2	2
Prematurity.	1	1	2
Haemolytic Disease of new born.	0	2	2
Accidental suffocation.	1	0	1
	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age -

All infants per 1000 live births	35.
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births ...	30.7
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births .	5.1
Infants under 4 weeks per 1000 live births	0
Infants under 1 week per 1000 live births	25.5
Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and stillbirths	56

Causes of deaths were -

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Heart Disease (1) Coronary.	20	7	27
(2) Other Forms	4	9	13
Hypertensive Heart Disease	2	1	3
Other Circulatory Disease	4	4	8
Cerebral Haemorrhage or Thrombosis	7	13	20
Cancer (1) Stomach	3	0	3
(2) Lungs or Bronchus	7	1	8
(3) Breast	0	1	1
(4) Uterus	0	1	1
(5) Other Sites.	7	3	10
Pneumonia	1	3	4
Bronchitis	3	0	3
Tuberculosis Respiratory	1	0	1
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	10	1	11
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	1	1	2
Nephritis	1	1	2
Prostatic Disease	2	0	2
Diabetes Mellitus	2	2	4
Leukaemia	1	0	1
Congenital Malformation	0	2	2
Other defined or ill-defined diseases	5	19	24
Accident (1) Road	2	0	2
(2) Other	1	3	4
Suicide	2	0	2
	<u>86</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>158</u>
Total ...	86	72	158

SECTION B.

General provision of Health Services for the area:-

(1) Public Health Officers of the Authority:-

- (a) Medical Officer of Health (Part-Time).
- (b) Chief Public Health Inspector and Housing Officer.
- (c) Additional Public Health Inspector.

The appointment of an Additional Public Health Inspector towards the end of the year is welcomed.

Much important ground, especially in the way of inspections, will now be covered. This will undoubtedly lead to a raised standard of hygiene in food premises throughout the area.

(2) Auxiliary Services:-

(a) Laboratory Facilities.

Provided by the County Health Laboratory in Bath. The Director is very ready to help and offer his skilled advice.

(b) Ambulance Facilities.

Under the control of the Health Department of the County Council at Taunton. There is a local Ambulance Station. The ambulances are all radio controlled. Requests for services are made to a central office at Glastonbury. The service works well. A car service is also provided for patients attending hospital, if such transport is necessary on medical grounds.

(c) Nursing in the home.

(i) Maternity and District Nurses.

The Nurses in the area provide an efficient and sympathetic service. The addition of a male nurse to the staff is a great asset and his recent appointment to the district is appreciated. With his help and that of the assistant nurses, it is considered the staff is adequate and able to cope with the work in average times, without undue strain being placed on any single member and periods of off-duty can be arranged. At Midsomer Norton the Nurses house is inadequate.

(ii) The Home Help Service.

The service is very valuable. Its chief use is helping the aged and infirm in their homes. There is still no adequate way of obtaining rest for younger women whose medical condition demand it.

(iii) Red Cross Depot.

Considerable use is made of the loan department. The asset to the community of having a leaven of trained medical personnel cannot be overstressed.

(d) Treatment Centres and Clinics.

(i) Tuberculosis.

The local clinic run by the County Health Authority is at Radstock. Owing to improved diagnosis and drugs for dealing with the disease, it is declining. Beds are becoming available in Sanatoria for treating other chest complaints.

(ii) Venereal Disease.

Cases are treated at Clinics in the hospitals in Bath and Bristol. Cases are not common in this area.

(iii) Infant and Child Welfare Services.

The clinics are well attended and good work is done. It would seem desirable to link this work more closely with that of the family doctor. It is understood the clinic may shortly be held in more satisfactory premises.

(iv) Children's Orthopaedic Clinic.

This is held at the County Clinic at Radstock. There would appear to be some overlap here. Children considered at infant clinics or at school examinations to be needing orthopaedic advice could be referred through their own doctors to consultants at hospitals.

(v) Maternity Services.

It is considered that the attention given to mothers in their homes by the nurses and in hospital by the staff at Paulton Hospital reaches a high standard. The need for two side wards for ante-natal cases and post-natal cases requiring isolation, remains. St. Martin's accepts a few cases for whom there is no room in Paulton Hospital and also some difficult cases in case of emergency or when it is considered a larger hospital can best serve the patients needs. A flying squad can be summoned to emergencies in the home.

Almost all the local doctors see their maternity cases in conjunction with the district nurses. This is advantages to all concerned.

The supply of Midwives continues to cause anxiety.

(vi) Dental Treatment.

The state of dental hygiene throughout the community leaves much to be desired. Public carelessness is chiefly responsible, but the charges made under the National Health Service are an aggravating factor.

Skilled dental treatment is available locally. It is doubtful, however, if the practitioners could cope with the work if all who needed treatment sought it. There is difficulty at times in getting emergency treatment.

(vii) Mental Health Services.

The County Health Authority runs the service. The local officer is very helpful.

Treatment by drug and in other methods is constantly improving. Prejudice against getting treatment in mental hospitals amongst the general public is waning. Accommodation in many institutions has improved, but far too many antiquated buildings are still in use.

(viii) No action has been taken under the National Assistance Act, 1948.

(e) Hospital Services.

This district is in the Bath Clinical Area. Bath Consultants attend at Paulton Hospital and advice is usually obtained from that quarter.

Claverton Down Hospital admits cases of Infectious Disease.

Urgent cases are dealt with expeditiously through the Bath Emergency Bed Bureau.

The buildings of the various hospitals serving this area vary in age. In spite of improvements none of them conform with the latest ideas. Patients cannot be nursed under conditions approximating to the open air, and structural methods of preventing cross infection are absent. It is not surprising, therefore, that the utmost vigilance is required to restrain the activity of bacteria resistant to antibiotics.

The shortage of beds for the chronic sick, particularly the elderly continues. It is thought that in some cases relatives show a lack of responsibility in caring for the aged.

The waiting time for outpatient appointments and admission to hospital in some specialities is still too long.

As long as this persists so will the direct incentive remain for those who can afford it to pay private fees in order to "jump the queue".

(f) General Health Services.

The National Health Service should be free at the time of use. The division of patients into paying and non-paying classes leads to abuses and is disliked. The medical needs of the patient should be the only criterion in considering his treatment. The supplying of drugs under the National Health Service to private patients is opposed.

(g) Care of the blind.

The Service for those with defective vision is run by the County Health Authority.

(h) Cancer.

Statistics show that whilst deaths due to lung cancer for heavy smokers are 1 in 8, for non-smokers it is estimated to be 1 in 300, with intermediate graduations according to the quantity smoked. These figures merit constant publicity. Owing to the large financial interests involved in this matter the responsible authority appears deliberately to be evading its responsibility.

A branch of the Cancer Relief Organisation works in this area.

(i) Epileptics and Spastics.

The family doctors treat such cases. The County Health Authority is interested in defective children.

(j) Senility.

Voluntary bodies continue to help the aged in this district. Car runs and outings are arranged. Almost without exception those who live alone deeply appreciate the work of those who visit them.

SECTION C.

Sanitary circumstances for the District.

(1) Water.

Sources of supply:-

- (i) The Bottlehead Springs at Downhead.
- (ii) Downside and Gurney Slade Springs.
- (iii) Chilcompton Springs.
- (iv) Chew Valley Reservoir.

Mains - Quality.

This has in general been satisfactory. The water has been tested constantly. The Chilcompton Supply is the only source of anxiety.

Quantity.

The supply from the Chew Valley Reservoir is now available. Unless a season of exceptional drought occurred, an adequate supply for the district now seems assured.

Extension of the mains supply has taken place during the year at Berkley Avenue.

Results of Water Samples.

Chemical Analysis Untreated Water.		Bacteriological Examinations. Treated Water	
Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
3.	-	43.	1.

With respect to chemical purity, reports on samples submitted were all returned as satisfactory.

Water supply from springs and wells.

The number of dwelling houses in the district still without a piped water supply and relying on a well or spring for domestic water supply is eleven.

Periodical sampling is carried out to ensure the purity of such supplies and in one instance small domestic type filters were installed to ensure a safe water supply. In other cases where a piped supply is not practicable advice is given on the need for simple sterilization methods.

Results of Samples from Wells.Bacteriological.

Satisfactory : 4.

Unsatisfactory : 11.

(2) Swimming Bath at Welton.

The water is by Council supply and is chlorinated and filtered by a Bell Chlorination and Filtration Plant. The numbers using the bath range between 10 to 300 per day. Obviously the weather is the main factor in determining this.

There is also a private swimming bath at the Grammar School, Norton Hill. It is supplied from the main and chlorinated by hand.

The water at the public baths has been tested on 8 occasions and found satisfactory.

(3) Sanitation.

The district is served by two reasonably modern sewerage works. The whole of the district is covered, with the exception of a small number of properties on the rural boundaries of the area.

(4) Camping Sites.

There are no camping sites in the district.

There is only one licensed individual moveable dwelling which is used for permanent residential purposes.

(5) Public Cleansing.

The entire district is served for the weekly removal of refuse.

Two vehicles are employed and direct labour is used.

Trade refuse is collected by request and the actual cost is charged.

Two tips are used for disposing of refuse. Incineration of the refuse would be preferred to provide a more sanitary method of disposal and avoid the nuisance caused by present methods of disposal.

(6) Control of Pests.

One rodent operator is employed on a part-time basis. It is hoped that an improved service will be provided within the forthcoming year to deal with this problem of rodent infestation.

SECTION D.Housing.

On 31st December, 1960, there were 4243 permanent dwellings in this area.

1040 are owned by the Local Authority.

3203 are privately owned.

The number of houses gained by building and conversions during the year was	72.
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The number of houses closed or demolished during the year was	22.
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There was therefore a net gain of	50.
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Number of Temporary Housing Units occupied (Prefabs) .. .	51.
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The number of houses made fit during the year was	15.
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The total number of applicants for Council houses at the end of the year was	203.
(This was following a review of the Housing Waiting List when a total of 92 names were removed).	

The number of houses required to replace those scheduled for demolition under 2nd Five Year Programme (1961-1965) ..	126.
(The first clearance scheme in this programme being Springfield Buildings where already many properties have been dealt with formally).	

Number of Post War houses erected from 1st April, 1945 to 31st December, 1960.		Housing Programme for 1961.	
By Local Authority.	By Private Enterprise.	For slum clearance.	For other purposes.
591.	405.	40.	Nil.

Details concerning houses erected during the year or in the course of erection:-

	Houses erected during year.		Houses in course of erection.		Gained from conversion of large houses or buildings into flats or dwellings.	Lost from conversion of two or more houses to one.
	For Slum Clearance	For other purposes.	For Slum Clearance	For other purposes		
Local Authority	18	-	-	-	-	-
Private Enterprise.	-	54	-	36	-	-

Grants for Improvement of houses.

The provisions relating to Discretionary Grants are not applied in this area for the improvement and conversion of dwelling houses. This does impede the conversion of larger properties which could be conveniently made into small units of accommodation if Discretionary Grants with aid to a maximum of £400. were available.

Standard Grants.

The year under review was the first full year that Standard Grants were available as a right to property owners, this scheme being a supplement to the existing system of Improvement Grants paid at the discretion of Local Authorities.

The figures relating to Standard Grants are submitted below -

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of applications received | 96. |
| (2) Number of applications approved | 91. |
| (3) The number of houses where standard amenities have been
provided | 61. |

It is unfortunate that this form of grant is almost invariably taken up by the owner-occupier and seldom by owners of tenanted dwelling houses, even though provision is made for a permitted rent increase where new amenities have been provided. The rented property as compared with owner-occupied is generally of a lower standard and it is this type of property that must be brought up to standard, in order to avoid the degeneration of houses with many years of useful life falling into slums which in future years will need to be cleared.

SECTION E.

FOOD.

Premises where food is prepared.

The number of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 59.

The definition for such registration is -

- The sale or the manufacture for the purpose of sale of ice-cream or the storage of ice-cream intended for sale.
- The preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale.

(1) Ice-Cream.

Number of premises registered for:-

(a) Manufacture and retail	0
(b) Manufacture only	0
(c) Retail only	36

With the tremendous post-war popularity for the consumption of ice-cream and the improved retail distribution, many instances were found of premises selling this commodity but not registered for the sale of ice-cream. With the more reputed ice-cream manufactures the shop keepers are informed of the necessity of registration before sales may commence, there would however appear a certain responsibility to the manufacturer to ensure that premises are in all respects satisfactory and registered before allowing their product to be sold to the public, considering the importance that is attached to all aspects of hygiene in the manufacture of the product.

(2) Milk.

(a) Number of Registered Distributors	5.
(b) Number of Registered Dairy Premises (Other than Dairy Farms)	2.

No samples have been tested during the year by the Local Authority.

Results of samples taken by Somerset County Council -

Designation.	Samples Taken.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Tuberculin Tested.	21	17	4
Pasteurised.	258	258	-
Sterilised.	-	-	-

(3) Food Hygiene.

It has now been possible to begin a comprehensive survey of food premises in the area. By supervision and education, efforts are being made to bring food premises up to a satisfactory standard, and to teach food handlers and the public the essential principles of "clean food".

Considerable difficulty is experienced in finding a solution to the complex problem of "intervening ventilated space" in premises where for many years building on to the back has provided additional space for the business. In many instances complete rebuilding is the only answer.

(4) Slaughterhouses and Bacon Factories.

(a) Private slaughterhouses -

Number Licensed	2.
Number in use	2.

(b) There are no bacon factories in the area.

(c) There are no slaughterhouses leased or owned by the local authority.

(d) There are no slaughterhouses for horses in the area.

The Slaughterhouse (Reports) Direction, 1959, which required that each local authority reviewed and consulted with such organisations and interests concerned, regarding the slaughterhouse facilities within their area was submitted to the Minister on 30th September, 1960.

The number of private slaughterhouses licensed and operating in the urban district has decreased during the past six years. With the new proposals and requirements contained within the new legislation, the report submitted expected only two slaughterhouses to comply by the recommended day. This was proposed as 1st July, 1961.

These are considered adequate to meet the needs of the district, as the bulk of retail meat traders within the area now get their supplies from wholesale depots outside the district.

With the number of private slaughterhouses reduced and with the recommended improvements to the premises, the 100% meat inspection service which is so very necessary will then be a practicable proposition.

Meat inspection has been carried out during the last three months of the year on a 100% basis following the appointment of an Additional Public Health Inspector.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part during year:-

	Cattle excluding cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs.
Number killed	239	9	-	425	158
Number inspected	174	9	-	365	130
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	16	2	-	-	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and Cysticerci.	9.2%	22%	-	-	2.3%
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	3%
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Weight of meat condemned (in lbs.) for -					
(a) Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	40 lbs.
(b) Cysticercosis.	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Other.	131 lbs.	51 lbs.	-	-	332 lbs.
Total (in lbs.) condemned.	131 lbs.	51 lbs.	-	-	372 lbs.

(5) Chemical and Bacteriological examination of food.

The County Laboratories carry out any examinations of food and assist with the identification of disease in meat inspection.

Food and Drugs Sampling.

Samples of food and drugs taken for analysis in the urban area by the Somerset County Council who are the Food and Drugs Authority are as follows:-

<u>Articles Sampled.</u>	<u>Number Sampled.</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>
Milk	30	-
Channel Islands Milk	21	-
Pork Sausages	2	-
Seafood Dressing	1	1

Samples of food, other than those mentioned above, taken informally:-

<u>Number Sampled.</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>
34	2

I am indebted to the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures for these figures.

(6) Clean Air Act.

The thick white vapour discharged at times from the Zinc Refinery in the Old Gas Works at Radstock caused concern.

The chimney is high but it is unfortunately placed in a deep and narrow valley.

Frequent inspections and consultation with the owners occurred.

The help of the District Alkali Inspector was obtained and the firm was registered on 19th July, 1960, under the Alkali &c., Works Regulations 1906.

The Inspector's requirements have caused improvement.

SECTION F.Notifiable Diseases.

The following cases of infectious diseases (excluding tuberculosis) were notified during the years:-

<u>Disease.</u>	<u>Cases Notified.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>
Measles	1.	0.
Scarlet Fever	5.	0.
Acute Primary and influenza Pneumonia.	7.	4.
Acute Encephalitis	1.	1.

The year happened to be particularly free from epidemics of children's diseases. Such figures as these cannot be expected to be maintained in future years.

Vaccination.

No vaccinations have been carried out by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health Smallpox Prevention Regulations, 1907.

The vaccination state of the community gives continuing cause for anxiety.

Number vaccinated or revaccinated during the year:-

Age Groups.	Under 1 year.	1 year.	2 - 4 years.	5 - 14 years.	15 years and over.	Total.
Primary Vaccination	70	3	5	10	1	89
Re-vaccination.	0	0	0	0	3	3

Diphtheria.

No cases were reported during the year.

Immunization.

The following are the number of children at 31st December, 1960, who had completed a course of immunization (whether primary or booster) within the last 5 years (i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1956.).

Age at 31st December, 1960.	Under 1 1960.	1 1959	2 1958	3 1957	4 1956	5 - 9 1955-51	10-14 1950-46	Total Under 15
Numbers.	24	129	146	171	171	694	103	1438.

The following numbers of children in age groups were immunized during 1960:-

Age Groups.	Under 1 year.	1 - 4 years.	4 - 9 years.	Total.
Numbers.	183	22	17	222

The following numbers of children in age groups received a reinforcing injection during 1960:-

Age Groups.	1 - 4 years.	5 - 9 years.	10 - 14 years.	Total.
Numbers.	27	172	1	200

Whooping Cough.

It is noted with satisfaction that the objection to using whooping cough vaccine in combination with other vaccines during the poliomyelitis season has been withdrawn. As this unpleasant disease can have serious consequences it is considered advisable always to use the combined vaccine when Diphtheria Immunization is being carried out.

The number of children who completed a primary course of Pertussis Vaccine (singly or in combination) in the year ended 31st December, 1960:-

Age Groups.	Under 1 year.	1	2	3	4	5 - 14	Total.
Numbers.	173	16	5	1	-	5	200.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

Number of persons who received a course of primary vaccination and number of persons who received a third reinforcing injection during the year 1960:-

Children born 1943 - 1960	Young Persons born 1933 - 1942	Persons under 40 years.	Persons over 40 years Priority Groups.	Number of persons all groups who received a reinforcing injection.
211	96	381	5	1943.

The figures for notifications of poliomyelitis must be watched over several years to estimate the success of the inoculation scheme.

The supplies of vaccine are now adequate.

Scabies.

This presents no problem here at present. The occasional case is dealt with by the family doctor.

Tuberculosis.

	<u>Total cases notified.</u>	<u>Total Deaths.</u>
Respiratory	7	1
Non-respiratory	2	0

My thanks once more are due to my colleagues for their large contribution toward this report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) A.H. Bulleid, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Medical Officer of Health.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

Local Authorities or "District Councils" as the Act defines them, are responsible for administering the provisions relating to -

- (1) Sanitary conveniences in all types of factories.
- (2) Cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature and ventilation in non-mechanical power factories.
- (3) Homework (Outworkers) - Condition of premises in relation to health of outworkers.

A summary of the information required by the Ministry is tabulated below.

Part I of the Act.

- (1) INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises.	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	5	3	Nil.	Nil.
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	58	26	6	Nil.
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises).	4	2	Nil.	Nil.
TOTAL ...	67	31	6	Nil.

- (2) Cases in which DEFECTS were found -

Premises.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector By H.M. Inspector		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	3	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	11	11	-	3	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	15	14	Nil	3	Nil

Part VIII of the Act.Outwork.(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	:	Glove Making.	
No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	:		83.
No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (Sec.110)	:		Nil.
No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (Sec.110)	:		Nil.
No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (Sec. 111)	:		Nil.
Notices served (Section 111)	:		Nil.
Prosecutions (Section 111)	:		Nil.

